

**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Original) Method of producing a radiolabelled gallium complex by reacting a  $\text{Ga}^{3+}$  radioisotope with a chelating agent characterised in that the reaction is carried out using microwave activation and wherein the .
2. (Original) Method according to claim 1 wherein the  $\text{Ga}^{3+}$  radioisotope is selected from the group consisting of  $^{66}\text{Ga}^{3+}$ ,  $^{67}\text{Ga}^{3+}$  and  $^{68}\text{Ga}^{3+}$ .
3. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein the  $\text{Ga}^{3+}$  radioisotope is  $^{68}\text{Ga}^{3+}$ .
4. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein the chelating agent is a macrocyclic chelating agent.
5. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein the chelating agent comprises hard donor atoms, preferably O and N atoms.
6. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein the chelating agent is a bifunctional chelating agent.
7. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein the chelating agent is a bifunctional chelating agent comprising a targeting vector selected from the group consisting of proteins, glycoproteins, lipoproteins, polypeptides, glycopolypeptides, lipopolypeptides, peptides, glycopeptides, lipopeptides, carbohydrates, nucleic acids, oligonucleotides or a part, a fragment, a derivative or a complex of the aforesaid compounds and small organic molecules.

8. (Original) Method according to claim 7 wherein the target vector is a peptide or oligonucleotide.
9. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein the microwave activation is carried out at 80 to 120 W, preferably at 90 to 110 W.
10. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1 wherein the microwave activation is carried out for 20 s to 2 min, preferably for 30 s to 90 s.
11. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 3 wherein the  $^{68}\text{Ga}^{3+}$  is obtained by contacting the eluate from a  $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$  generator with an anion exchanger and eluting  $^{68}\text{Ga}^{3+}$  from said anion exchanger.
12. (Original) Method according to claim 11 wherein the  $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$  generator comprises a column comprising titanium dioxide.
13. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 11 wherein the anion exchanger comprises  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  as counterions.
14. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 11 wherein the anion exchanger is an anion exchanger comprising quaternary amine functional groups, or the ion exchanger is a anion exchange resin based on polystyrene-divinylbenzene.
15. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 6 for the production of  $^{68}\text{Ga}$ -radiolabelled PET tracers.
- ~~16.~~ (Withdrawn) Method according to claim 11 wherein the eluting  $^{68}\text{Ga}^{3+}$  is in the picomolar to nanomolar range after the elution, and more preferably in a nanomolar to micromolar level.